Voice of the dying year ! bear thee mean in accents and and low, As drawing near the great abyss, thy woe Breaks forth like waves that chafe the fettered

Madly rebounding 'neath the giant's stroke. is this the end of all thy hopes, the fear That like a curtain fringed the op'ning year The pealing chime, resounding stroke on stroke, reclaimed thy birth, the solemn stillness broke! is this the end of thy fresh morning song, That on the midn air was waft along ?

Voice of the dving year ! Speak to my heart; unto my conscience speak, speak to my soul; in kindly utt'rance break Whate'er of wisdom sage thou may'st impart and bind thy precept on my changeful heart. amid the sighing of the wintry blast That at the midinght hour is hurrying past, hear a plaintive wail-the midnight bell With solemn tone resounds thy sad death knell, Voice of the dying year !

Jericho, Vt.

Miscellany.

LIEING .- An easy az it iz to lie. I am estonished that there are so few engaged in the bizzness, and that so few fust-rate lies are ever told. I am not prepared to say how mutch real

in there is what is kalled a light-coloured but I have alwas notised that the heft ov mankind love to excel in awl they undertake and I can't tell how long a man would be willing to tell white lies for run when he night be turning an honest penny for himself by telling black ones.

Men den't generally bekum drunkards by nfining themselfs stricktly tew sweet sider Lieing is the lowest grade of sin,—it is more cowardly than stealing, bekause there is less risk in it .- it is more demoralizing than burglary, bekause there is no cure for t,-it is more dangerous than swareing, betause swareing don't hurt enny boddy else, it was the fust sin committed, bekause it was the enzye t and most natral, and it will probably he the last one committed, bekause o man ever gits so poor and degraded but that he kan tell quite a respeckabel lie.

Lieing iz sed tew be constitushionall in oun folks .- so iz the itch constitutionall. because folks hang around where it iz, and won't doktor for it after they git caught by Finally-I might az well own it-I have

told a few very fair lies myself, but i kant reckeleckt ov one. That I feel proud ov now. Josep. BILLINGS

REPORTS AND BULLS IN PROSPECT.-The House committee on the judiciary have decided to report in favor of so amending the

on as to prohibit any assumption

office committee, will soon offer a revolution to the effect that the government shall take possession of the telegraph lines of the counry, and conjuct them as it does the postal

The House committee on appropriations from the naval appropriatione; and the committee on a bankrupt law have ununimously agreed to report the bill offered by Mr. Jencks of Rhode Island.

The judiciary committee of the House has agreed to report in favor of a constitutional mendment which shall provide for a representation based on the number of voters They will not make the report, however, till fter the holidays.

THE YOUNG ANIMAL MAN .- The helplessness of infancy appeals to all that is chivalric and Christian in our hearts, but to dignity it is pre-eminently a stranger. charming and popular writer-on the whole m not sure that it was not my own sell once affirmed that a baby is a beast, and gave great offence thereby; yet it seems to me that no unprejudiced person can observe an infant of tender weeks sprawling and squirming in the bath-tub, and not confess that it looks more like a little pink frog than anything else. And here is a Jamie, not only weeks, but months and years old, setting his young affections on candy and dinner, and eating in general, with an appalling intensity. It is humiliating to see how easily he is moved by an appeal to his appe-I blush for my race, remembering the sparkle of his eyes over a dainty disl and the abandonment of his devotion to it. -the enthusiasm with which his feet spring, and his voice rings through the house, to announce the fact. "Dinnah mo' weh-wy!" To the naked eye, he appears to think as much of cating as a cat, or a chicken, or a dog. Reasons and rights he is slow to comprebend; but his conscience is always open to conviction, and his will pliable to a higher law, when a stick of candy is in the case. His bread-and-butter is to him what science was to Newton : and he has been known to reply abstractedly to a question put to him in the height of his enjoyment, "Don't talk t' me now!" This is not dignity, sure ly. Is it total depravity?—Gail Hamilton

Why was Herod's wife like a Fenian orga nization? Because she had a head sent her (Head Centre.)

The Boston Journal says : "A gentleme in travelling along the coast of Florida and Georgia found a woman who did not know what a newspaper was. She had several children and a pipe in her mouth." Rather a capacious mouth for a woman.

Scraps.

The new back-hair twist which has super seded the waterfall, is called the water

Brigham Young is, indeed, a pillar of Salt ake. His ideas of a wife is—Lots. The sugar wedding-thirty days after

marriage-is the newest thing. A western paper says the best way to kill bed-bugs is to chain their hind legs to a tree then go round in front and make mouths at

"Dear Harry : You ask me what sort of : game I am playing with Jack Graham for Charissa's hand. I have to say, in reply, it is a game of 'double or quits,' and the result is that I double and be quits."

A Western tarmer, investing his accumu lations in U.S. bonds, was asked by the clerk what denomination he would have them Having never heard that word used, excepting to distinguish the religious sects, he replied: "Well, you may give me part in old school Presbyteran, to please the old lady, but give me the heft on't in Free-will Baptist."

Boot-black boy to returned soldier-ii Black your boots, sir 7 make 'em shine Looking to his unpolished 'gunboats' in a stemplative way, the war worn veteral in promptly, though.' Urchin to a comrade, near by, 'I say, Bill, lend us a hand won't yer? I've got an army contract.'"

The Free Press.

GEO. W. & G. G. BENEDICT. Editors and Proprietors.

BURLINGTON FRIDAY MORNING DEC. 29, 1865

The Progress of Reconstruction.

Proclamations and messages, and reports from high officials, follow each other now-adays, with a rapidity almost bewildering, and many of them of a length entirely beyond the limits of the smaller papers. Secretary Seward has, by order of the President, addressed dispatches to the Provisional Governor and Governor elect of Georgia, similar to those directed to the same officials in Alabama, by which the former is relieved from duty and the latter ordered to enter upon the discharge of his gubernatorial functions.

While Congress is laboring under the impression that the question of reconstruction rests upon the action, and is taking its time to consider on what terms the rebel States shall be admitted, the President and Secretary of State, in the Proclamation announcing the adoption of the Constitutional amendment, place seven of those States in the list of States in the Union; have fully remitted to the charge of their own citizens, or of the Governors chosen by them, the government of two of those States, and will doubtless at once take similar action with reference to every secoded State that has adopted the amendment. The question naturally occurs, if those States are in the Union sufficiently to co-operate, and secure official recognition with the rest in that most important action, e that haz no maliss or evil result in it, the amendment of the Constitution, and to be allowed the choice of their governors and the conduct of their own affairs, why are they not in, sufficiently to have a represen tation in Congress? Are we to have States of the Union, without representation in the National Legislature? That seems to be possible, for Congress has the sole control of the admission of its own members, and may decline to be crowded along any faster than it chooses, by President or Secretary. Still

General Grant's Report,

a day longer than is necessary.

Gen. Grant's report on the condition of the Southern States, will command attention from the high position of its author, and have value from the general confidence in his valuable doubtless if its conclusions were ta, and two days at Charleston, is not as ex- lumber wharves, while as much more will tensive a four of inspection as can be con- be required in time on the south end to ceived of. But doubtless Gen.Grant has had many means of arriving at conclusions on personal observations on his late hosty tour. Two of his conclusions, at any rate, will be readily accepted, viz., that United States garrisons must be maintained throughout the South, and that the freedmen must have friendly care and laws to protect them.

We are sorry, however, that the General did not take more time and give the country a somewhat more explicit and detailed re port. A document from him on the condiion of the rebel States, prepared with the clearness and care which marked his military report, would be invaluable just now

GEN. HOWARD'S REPORT. -- Gen. Howard's eport of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau during the past year is a lengthy document, going largely into the details of the subject. Toward the close, Gen. Howard states some of the general conclusions to which he has arrived. The first is as fol-

" That free labor, notwithstanding the sud den emancipation, and the thousands of causes of disturbance incident to the war, will prove successful; but in order to hasten this rest every effort must be made by officers of the Government and all others concerned to secure confidence between the holders of property and the freedmen, and to restore that confidence herever it has been impaired. On the part of privileges with perhaps too exalted notions; yet their confidence cannot be obtained without a reasonable extension to them of the rights and perty holders, great complaint is made for want of security of labor, the majority seeking some compulsory process; that is, some substitute for slavery. There are so many examples of complete success of free labor that I bring them as an answer to such complaints, and I believe that the causes of complaint are due as much to the prejudice of the employer and the want of practical knowledge of any other system than the one under which he has been brou as to the ignorance and suspicion of the I therefore earnestly advocate equality before the law, trusting to time and education to overme prejudice and ignorance

Gen. Howard then gives ten weighty reasons why the Bureau, or some substitute for it, should be continued. His fifth ought to be sufficient of itself, viz: " Every colored man I met, of any considerable intelligence, the scope of the present laws, ought to be fell two degrees an hour during the forenoon the homestead law, Gen. Howard's sixth snow, conclusion is as follows:

"That in order to place education on a firmer asis than it now is, it would be well to devote those funds raised during the war, under the securing sites and buildings for school purposes in the different States, to be held as United States property, until the people in turn shall be able to purchase the same; school buildings should not be exclusively for freedmen ; for any aid given to clucate the numer-ous poor white children of the South will be most important, and conducive to the object our at has in view, I mean the has the elevation and prosperity of our people. In-dustrial schools and orphan asylums could be provided for in the same way. These funds suld at best be but a meagre amount for such work, yet they would give an impulse in the ocality where expended."

Gen. Howard's report estimates eleven millions of dollars will be necessary for the support of the Freedmen's Bureau for the year 1866. He asks the appropriaion of this amount, three millions of which are for the purchase and building of sites and edifices for schools and asylums in the South for both black and white. His report closes with the following remark :

" I do not feel that the difficult problems giv-"I do not feel that the difficult problems giv-en me have been solved, nor do I hope for com-plete and satisfactory results in the work of this bureau. Yet I firmly believe that the same just God that conducted us to freedom, will so conti-nue to direct us that we shall be able to keep the pledge we have made, that that freedom shall be a substantial reality."

In consequence of the remarks in Gen. Grant's late report, Gen. Howard has issued an order calling the attention of Assistant Commissioners to that report, and saying that the most thorough inspection will at once be made, and the evils complained of

THROUGH SLEEPING CAR .- At a recent arrangement of the managers of the Rutland Road, passengers leaving New York at 6 P. M., arrive here at 7.45 A. M., and leaving here at 10 P. M., reach New York at 10.30 This is a decided improvement on the former arrangement, for passengers coming from New York.

MR. HETDE'S PAINTINGS.—Eight paintings by C. L. Heyde were distributed by lot last week at the office of Mr. J. R. Hickok, as

"Mansfield Mountain," drawn by John aset, St. Albans," D. G. Wells, " Lake Champlain," H. A. Johnson

Black River, Upper Canada," J. D. " Lone Rock Point," J. A. Arthur.

"Glimpse of Winosski," H. Austin.
"Lake Champlain," L. H. Turk.
"Effect on St. Albans Bay," F. A. Platt. Masonic,-The annual session of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Vermont, will be holden at Rutland, on Wednesday, January

10, 1866. The following Railroads will carry persons in attendance for fare one way Rutland and Burlington, Vermont Valley, Vermont and Canada, Vermont Central, Sullivan, Passumpsic, Western Vermont, Rutland and Washington R. R. Accident.-A collision occurred

on the 21st on the Vt. Central between the night Boston train and a freight train which got off the track between Northit would be a painful anomaly, and one field and Montpelier. The result was a conwhich no patriot can desire to see continued siderable smashing up of cars and the disar rangement and delay of all the trains through the day. No one was much

EXTENSION OF THE BREAKWATER. - We are glad to learn that measures are in progress to procure from Congress an extension of the sound sense and fairness. It would be more | breakwater in our bay. Mr. Henry Rolfe, who is giving his attention to the subject, based on longer and wider observation. A informs us that an extension of 1800 feet is day each at Raleigh, Savannah, and Augus- needed on the north end fully to protect the guard the proposed improvements about the Rutland dock and the iron works. If seeurplaced 200 or 300 feet further out into the bay than the present breakwater, thus leaving intervals through which vessels can pass

> sultivated audience, and of good number considering the inclemency of the evening, attended the Concert Friday evening, and doubtless felt themselves well repaid for going-aside from the pleasure which all take in encouraging home talent. Miss Tennant has a clear ringing voice, of considerable nower, which, when by sufficient cultivation it becomes perfectly true throughout its register, will be a remarkably fine one. She was enthusiastically encored after singing the aria "She led him through the trackless wild," and responded with the Scotch ballad "Down the burn," which was also heartily applauded. Prof. Baker sang a bass so lo from the Messiah, and Russell's Maniac and was liberally applauded. Mr. Proctor played with excellent taste and expression a piece by Krug, and a pretty Mazurka, and n response to a hearty encore, gave "the Mocking Bird," with Hoffman's brilliant variations. Perhaps the most noticeable feature was the singing of the class of 10 young lads and misses, who rendered some of the choruses from Faust, Martha and I Lombardi, in a manner which did high credit to themselves and their instructor.

MUSICAL CONVENTION .- The sixteenth con vention of the Western Vermont Musical Association is to be held at St. Albans or the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th days of January next. Two grand Concerts are to be given on the evenings of the last two days.

Justin W. Moody has been appointed Postmaster at Waterbury, in place of John F. Henry, resigned

THE WESTHER -The tail of the bear snow storm, announced from Buffalo las pleaded carnestly for the continuanceo f the evening, appears to have reached us. Three oureau, as his only hope of justice and pri- or four inchesof snow fell Thursdaynight and vilege correspondent to the necessities of his next morning, and runners and wheels have new position." He further thinks that held a divided control in our streets Friday. some general system of providing for the The wind changed Friday morning from the aged, infirm and helpless negroes, beyond South to a north-west gale; the mercury established. Aid should be rendered to standing at 12 o at noon; and till the cold those who may wish to take advantage of moderates, we cannot expect much more

> HAULED UP .- Joseph Limoge was las week brought before Justice Hollenbeck, and fined \$10 and cost for illegal sales of

The Holidays.

THE PHOTOGRAPH GALLLERIES,-The Pho tograph men tell the simple truth when they say there is no more acceptable present to a true friend than a good likeness of your countenance, be it plain or handsome. It is also true that there is probably not a place of its size that has more handsome and more convenient Photographic establishments than those of Burlington. Syrum' beautiful gallery is but a step up from the sidewalk, and is worth a call, whether one wants a picture or not. We warn all visitors, owever, that the attractions in the shape of a large and varied stock of photograph albums, pictures of well known citizens so life-like as to tempt any one to sit down and

have his head "taken off;" elegant views of Vermont scenery, cartes of notabilities prove well nigh irresistible, and they may go John, in large print, is just prepared. prepared to nur as well as to lock and ad-

Burlington Ifi

Charles Miller's, and with the aid of Prof. Hills, keeps up fully the attractions of that down to little "gems," 12 for a dollar, is people. noticeable, and the stock of albums and fancy frames and cases is not small.

Still another competitor, whose gallery has its share of sunshine, and claims its share of favor, is HANCHET'S, over Lyman's Store, on the cornerfol Church and College streets. It will be seen that he announces prices down to the lowest.

some useful or elegant article of personal to each individual! apparel shawls or gloves or dress patterns The not unnatural consequence is a lively season in our dry good stores, for which our merchants have prepared by laying in large supplies of fresh and tasteful goods. A tour through them is quite an interesting experience about these days. Commencing at the nearest corner, we find EDWARD LYNAN always on hand at his old and favorite stand, the "corner store," now a little fuller than ever of most desirable goods, selected with the experience and care of one who has served the public taste till he knows just w to hit it. Just look at his point lace collars, embroidered handkerchiefs, fancy worsted work, shawls and dress goods. Sureno one can fail to be suited with either

But we leave and drop across the street diagonally into the BEE HIVE, and find Mr. PECK's shelves and counters piled with rich and beautiful goods, silks and velvets, laces nd shawls, carpets and oil-cloths, and the est assortment of cloaks in the State, all reasonably priced, and worth an examination by any one who wishes to buy.

Passing around the corner into Church street, we find ourselves in Page & Beer's door-way, and would pass in were it not for the crowd of lady customers. The Captain knows dry goods "like a book," and his word as to the quality of his goods is as good as his bond. The same is true of his part There are no better men to deal

EXWARD BARLOW'S . Look at the lace collars | most interesting crisis of its history. and rich dress coods, and the variety in every line. The ladies do tell us that when you can't find just the thing you want anywhere else, you can almost always find it at

Forther up the street, we come to the ne store of FIRITE & LOOMIS. Everything, firm, store and goods, is new and fresh, and satisfactory. The stand is a very convenient one Phore. Bakwn's Concent.-A select and to catch business, and is bound to be a favorite shopping place. Don't fail to give them a

Last but by no means least, we come SETTI & PLATT'S in Union Block. Mr. Smith is just back from market, with a stock of goods bought just before the recent rise. Here are splendid broadcloths, cloakings, nce cottons, substantial carpets, elegant ss goods, a rich and full variety in every There is no need of sending to the cinow-a-days, for our merchants keep fully supplied with the best goods, and you can buy at a better lay at home, everytime That is veritably so.

But we must hurry round. We should glad if time and space permitted to describe the resources of our CLOTHING STORES we could dilate on Colven & Tunk's big store, one of the " institutions " of Burling--where by the way a nice stock scarfs and ties, may be found-very suitable prosents for young gentlemen-or on A. PLATT's new and tasteful and well filled re on Church Street, and would not forget MCREAY's good's and skill as a draper

We could talk about Proury's boots and hoes, and WHERLER & RIPLEY'S skates and cutlery; about the CROCKERY STORES, SHEED, WALKERS & WIRES, and S. S. BROWN, side by side in Union Block, full of nice goods, and powerful competitors for public patronage; about Prince's groceries and sleds and willow ware, and HART's sleds and groceries and Yankee notions, and the new grocery establishment of Lonergan & Monahan or the west side of the square, and BLODGETT & Co's big stock of stoves and tin ware, and A. C. SPEAR's nest and valuable drug store, and SHATTUCK & FLANAGAN'S fure, and HUNGERroup & WAINWRIGHT's flour and grain, and Hoon's liniment, so good for frost-bite; and our advertisers, one and all ; but our space fails us and we forbaer. To each one of them and to the additional crowd who are proposing to do business on modern principles and put money in their pockets by advertising with us the coming year, for the accomodation of whose favors we are preparing to enlarge our sheet, we wish all success and prospericy-a busy time, holidays and other days, a merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

The Bible Society.

Mesers Editors .

Permit me through your column cause in Vermont.

The American Bible Society is now in the fif. tieth year of its operations, having been organized on the second Weinesday of May, 1816 .-Inst as the year has opened upon us God in his Providence has summoned us to several new endeavors of great importance and magnitude, thus crowning and honoring our humble labors in the past.

We seem to be thus called upon to celebrat our Jubeilee Year by undertaking the following extraordinary enterprises :

1. The re-supply of the South, where a vast roportion of the people are now without Bibles and anxious to receive them, and where measures are inaugurated for circulating at least 1, 600,000 copies.

to read, multitudes of whom are rapidly learning for the purpose of perusing the Inspired such as everybody wishes to stock his album Word before they die. To meet the wants of the with, and everything else in the line, will aged among them, an edition of the Gospel of

Having labored the past year as army ager of the Bible Society among the soldiers, citizens G. B. Davis now runs the spacious and and freedmen of Virginia and North Carolina handsome gallery in Union Block, formerly the subscriber can testify to the interesting character and vast importance of these efforts.

3. The circulation of the Spanish Scripture well known establishment. The variety of in Mexico and South America, where agents are styles of likenesses, from the ocautiful por- at work and where hundreds of thousands of celain pictures, or India ink "imperiats" copies will be gladly received and read by the

4. The printing of the new version of the Arabic Scriptures, the first edition of which, together with the preparation of the electrotype plates, will cost the Society this year from neventy to eighty thousand dollars. The Arabic is the spoken language of one hundred and twenty nillions of people. If, after the plates are finished, we can print two hundred thousand copies annually for one hundred and twenty years, OUR DRY GOODS STORES .- After all, there | we should just put one Bible in each family !are many sensible people who sensibly con- Provided the race remains numerically the same, sider the best kind of Holiday present to be in six hundred years we could furnish in Bible

While called to these unusual efforts, the ordinary work cannot safely be neglected. The Bible has been wisely pronounced the Charter of Liberty to the world, and our recent national experience teaches us, in every possible way to develop and strengthen the elements of free government. To do it we must keep the Bible in the hands of the masses.

It is thought important that every community should be canvassed and supplied once in five years. It is much more than that since this work has been done throughout this State. At its annual meeting, the Vermont Bible Society voted to re-canvass the State. Two agents are already in the field for this purpose, and others will be employed as soon as suitable men can be found

Sister States are responding nobly to the voice of Providence calling us to enlarged liberality. Massachusetts Bible Society has appropriated five thousand dollars for the Arabic Scriptures. Illinois is endeavoring to make her special Jubilee Offering fifty thousand dollars. Others are making similar efforts. We trust Vermont will not be behind her sister States in this sublime effort. A large increase of funds seems indispensable to the discharge of our ob-

The agent can visit comparatively few of the churches. May we not rely upon pastors of every name, to bring the cause faithfully before their people? And will not every lover of the Bible, however humble his means, contribute his mite, and those of a larger stewardship give as God hath prospered? We do not ask you to turn saids other henevalent objects which the Bible has developed, but do not forget this time. Crossing Church street, we drop in at honored and Heaven-honored institution in this

> WM. H. GILBERT. Agent Am. and Vt. Bible Societies. Brattleboro, Dec. 14, 1865.

from Washington, a list of Vermont soldiers whose remains were found on the battle fields of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania C.H. Virginis, and interred last summer by or der of Gen. Meigs, and head-boards set up, marked with name, rank and regiment

Regt. Name. Burbank C II, corp 3. Lane T, 1st serg. Buskey Frank, Mitchell Issac, Carpenter J W. capt. 4 Newton J H. Clark James H. Ormsbury W. Cook Charles A. Renaldo E. serg 17 Sawtell Geo F Cottie Henry. Cargill G C. 17 Sanderson C R Davis I. W 17 Scott J S. Grav Charles. 3 Whiteomb A. Batey David, Haskell Moody,

Hodgeman James, Our correspondent adds

These soldiers were buried in June, 1865, by party sent from this city, and are all the Vermont soldiers whose bodies could be identified on the Wilderness and Spottsvivania Court Housbattle fields. The bones of the men were gathgred from the field where they fell-having been exposed more than a year. In the Wilderness there are two cemeteries-No. 1, on the Orange Court House turnpike, about two miles from the Wilderness Tavern One hundred and eight men are buried here. Cemetery No. 2, is on the Orange Court House plank road, about two and one-half miles from the junction with the pike, and contains the remains of five hundred

and thirty-four men. On the Spottsylvania battle ground, but few bodies were found unburied. The cemetery there contains over seven hundred bodies. They were interred by a Mr. Sanford, a resident at Spottsylvania Court House.

MINISTERS AND CHURCHES .- A young mir ister, Rev. Mr. Dexter, has recently taken the pastoral charge of the Baptist Church

in Windsor. Rev. T. H. Archibald has lately resigned his charge as pastor of the Baptist Church in Mt. Holly

The St. Albans Messenger announce preaching at the Academy Hall in that place by the Rev. Dr. Bigelow, formerly of Keeseville, N. Y., and states that this is the first step in the execution of a long cherished purpose among the Baptists of that town-the establishment of a church.

The Congregational Society in Montpelier Mr. Lord's, are taking preliminary steps to ward building a new house of worship, and will doubtless creet one worthy of so large and wealthy a Society. Mr. Beecher's Church in Brooklyn, last

Sunday, took up a collection of \$10,000 towards the \$200,000 tund for Congregational extension. Another church in Brooklyn gave \$3,350. The Boston churches took up large collections, and returns thus far received give reason to believe that the effort will be successful.

FOREIGN MINISTERS,-It is reported from Washington, that the President Friday morning, nominated Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio, to be Minister Extraordinary to the Republic of Mexico, in the place of Gen. Logan, declined, and that Hon. John Bigelow, who was appointed ad interim minister to Prance, has been nominated by the President for confirmation.

A writer in Blackwood says that when people want to speak of a native of Holland, they call him an Amsterdam Dutchman, but

2. The supply of such Freedmen as are able THE LATE SENATOR COLLAME

The following is the continuation of Mr ing resolutions of respect to the memory

bar, or partial observers, may have thought he was sour and cold, when he was really, to those was sour and cold, when he was really, to those who knew him, a man of excellent humor, and as appreciative of merit as of demerit. While he had a full grasp and comprehension of the principles of law, his memory never failed to supply instances in which those principles had been illustrated and applied. Under his administration, jurors had little difficulty in the solution of nice questions of law and fact, however intimately blended; and the authority of jurors under his guidance and teachings suffered no depreciation, but their functions and capacity appeared to be vindicated upon every trial. In a State which has not been deficient in eminent jurists, including such men as Chipman, Chase, Van which has not been dencient in emineus juries, including such men as Chipman, Chase, Van Ness, Phelps, Frentiss, and Williams in the past, not to say anything of the living, the name of Collamer is, and will be, ranked as a worthy

peer. He was an upright judge.
It will be remembered that the Cabinet of General Taylor, in its high order of character and ability has rarely, it ever, been surpassed in the history of our country, and it was, in fact, what cabinets were designed to be, the wise council of the President. Among such distinguished associates it is fair to say the late Senator was not dwarfed by contrast with any. In the discharge of the practical duties of his Department he is still remembered by official veterations. partment he is still remembered by official vete-rans yet lingering there for his untiring devo-tion and intelligent application to that business of the Government which comes to the know-ledge and touches the daily accommodation of more persons than that of any or all other of the Executive Departments. By his report it appears that the excess of the revenues of the General Post Office over the expenditures in 1849 was \$400,000, but soon after it ceased to be even self-sustaining, presenting annual defi-cits until the present year. While Postmaster General he organized a division in his depart-ment to attend to all foreign mails, foreign post-al arrangements, and ocean steamship lines. al arrangements, and ocean steamship lines. The existing postal treaty with Great Britain, at his entrance, just agreed upon, was carried out by him, and all the details for that purpose perfected. The various subsequent international postal arrangements show the wisdom of such ies, and they are still executed in the Department according to the original plan. The administration of the office while in the hands of Mr. Collamer met with no complaint, which is the highest compliment this extended and ever-extending Department can achieve. While in the Senate he commanded the confi-

dence of all its members, and the measures he introduced were not only easily carried in the committees of which he was chairman, but when they were brought into the Senate nearly when they were brought into the Senate nearly always passed without even a division. He par-ticipated in all the important debates, bringing those acceptable offerings which aid in the solu-tion of subjects under discussion; and without making any daraling display, or aspiring to any domination, justly wielded a large influence over his fellow members. If he was not their Mentor, there was no other Senator whose

ought, or more generously appreciated.

Nature had dealt liberally with him, having given to him a fine figure as well as a full and well-poised mind; and in his youth the graces of his person bespoke favor. In his age he not of a piercing eye, that "spoke audience ere the tongue," looked like one, and, as such, his words were accepted as wise among wise men. Mr. WOODBRIDGE of Verment.

Mr. Speaker, after the remarks of my distin g ished colleague, who has so justly analyzed the character of the late Judge Collamer, it will not be appropriate for me to detain the House longer than to pay the tribute of love to the mem ry of my departed riend.

As a lawyer, as a judge, as a Representative n Congress, as Postmaster General, as Senator, he was always unswerved by private or party

as a child. The crowning glory of Jacob Collamer's char acter, was after all exhibited at home. You all recollect the sweetness of his face. He seemed as Sydney Smith said of Horner, to have the ten commandments written there. He was a devoted husband and father, a kind and gener-ous neighbor, and in the highest sense of the

And now that he has gone across the silent gulf which separates the living from the dead, the pleadings of his life are heard. It is for us that when we are called to join our fathers it may be said of us, as it can be safely said of our de-parted friend, "the world is better that he

Ms. Garoun, of Kentucky, said :

Sir, I level Jacob Collamer. I have him in the social circle. I have seen him in highest circles of the Government. I had honor to be a messmate of his when Taney and McLlean and Story and a host of other distinmished men formed, as it were, a family circle. heard their interchange of thought and ersation. I had an opportunity to contrast and etermine the quality of Judge Collamer's mind and his attainments; and they were prominent and distinguished. He was always ready, an-ways quick to discern, to discriminate, to de-nounce, to illustrate; he was peculiarly favored in the quality of his mind for pointed, clear il-

I may be excused for stating a fact, for facts are illustrative of character more than words. When I had the honor to be in Congress—in the House-with Judge Collamer, we ongressional prayer meeting. I remember dis-inctly that Judge Collamer, as a Christian gentleman, was uniformly there and participated in the devotional services. They were o frequent occurrence, and he used to attend, and Judge McLean, and a circle of distinguished men of the bench and Legislature of that day. I have, therefore, the right to hope and to infer, and to cheer the disconsolate and the bereaved with the annunciation, that though he has left us, and his services are no longer ours, or his kind cheer for his family circle, yet to him it was but a glorious exchange,

MR. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, said : I have heard some of his associates in Senate, and scores of others remark, that he was the wisest man in that august body. And all who knew him will agree that he was, as ast, among the very best and greatest of the ninent men; and who could desire for h

same higher praise than this !

MR. SUNNER. Mr. President, since Hen Clay lest this Chamber by the gate of death no enator has passed that way, crowned with the Senator passed that way, whose ed such a blank in the public co cas we except Mr. Douglass. He was our most venerable associate; but his place here had not shrunk with time. He was, when we last saw im, as important to our debates and to onclusions as he had ever been. He still He still por conclusions as he had ever been. He still pos-sessed all those peculiar powers of argument and illustration, seasoned with a New England salt, which he had from the beginning. He was not so old, that he was not often the life of

His fidelity assumed the form of accuracy all that he said or did. He spoke accurately, and he was especially accurate with his penPerhaps nobody was apter in the style or language of legislation. He was an excellent
draughtsman, although, without doubt, too professional for a taste not exclusively professional,
—indulging in traditional phrases and those
favorite superfluities of the lawyer, said and
aforesaid. The great act of July 13, 1861,
which gave to the war for the suppression of the
rebellion its first congressional sanction, and invested the President with any in its first congressional sanction, and in the President with new powers, wa rebellion its first congressional sanction, and invested the President with new powers, was drawn by him. It was he that set in motion the great ban, not yet lifted, by which the rebel States were shut out from the communion of the Union. This is a landmark in our history, and it might properly be known by the name of its author, as "Collamerys statute."

Tributes to His Memory. Morrill's remarks in the House, in introduc-

As a judge, he was distinguished for swiftness in the dispatch of business, for ability and stern impartiality, and for the perspicacity of his opinions, as orally delivered or as recorded in reports. While in office, though habitually urbane, he never forget the gravity and dignity of his judicial position, which sometimes gave the impression of houseur not satually felt. He was a good disciplinarian, and, therefore, occasionally curt, as when the time of court was unnecessarily consumed by illogical or irrelevant only of political power, sustained the President in his disregard of that fundamental principle of the Declaration of the Independence, that government stands on the consent of the govgovernment stands on the consent of the gov-erned." The contest was unequal. On the one side was a struggling people, insulted and des-poiled of their rights; on the other side was the President with all the vast powers of this Republic, with patronage less than now but very prevailing, and with a great political party which care to him an unhesitating approach which gave to him an unhesitating support. The contest reached this Chamber. Naturally it came before the Committee on Territories, where happily the good cause was represented by Jacob Collamer of Vermont. The interest reased with each day, and when the committee reported, a scene ensued without example The reports of committees are usually handed

in and ordered to be printed; but now at the call of a Senator from South Carolina the report of the committee, whitewashing incredible outrages, was read by the chairman at the desk of the secretary of the Senate. The chairman left his seat for this purpose, and stood face to face with the Senate. For two hours the apology for that usurpation, which had fastened a Black Code upon an inoffensive people, scunded in this Chamber, while the partisans of slavery gloated over the seeming triumph. There was gloated over the seeming triumph. There was a hush of silence, and there was sadness also with some who saw clearly the unpardonable turpitude of the sacrifice. Mr Collamer followed with a minority report, signed by himself alone, which he read at the desk of the Secre-try, standing face to face with the Senate. Jesse D. Bright was at the time our t'resident, but he had installed in the chair on that momentous occasion, none other than the most determined artificer of treason and drill sergeant of the re-bellion, John Slidell, who sat behind, like Mephistopheles, looking over the shoulder of Truth, while the patriot Senator standing before graveetrated. Few who were present then now reain; but none who were present then, can fail to recall the scene. The report which Mr Col-lamer read belongs to the history of the coun! try. But the scene comes clearly within the domain of art. In the long life of our departed nend, it was his brightest and most glerious moment, beyond anything of honor or power, whether in the Cabinet or on the bench. For what is office compared to the priceless op-portunity, nobly employed of standing as a but-tress for human rights?

The other signal occasion, when he showed much of the same character and was surely inspired by the same sentiment, was during the ast year, when the illustrious President, who now sleeps in immortality, undertook, in disregard of Congress and solely by executive power, to institute civil governments throughout that region of the Union where civil governments had been overthrown-imitating in the agencies he employed the Cromwellian system of ruling by najor generals." The case of distant and oppressed Kansas was revived. Who can forget the awakened leonine energy of the aged Senator, when, contrary to his custom, he interrupted another in debate to declare his judgment against the power of the President to institute the war." The dividing line was clear. The power; but Congress must lay the foundations of permanent peace. This simple principle was, of course, only the corollary of that rule of Jefpremary of the civil over the military authorodiles, and it is not easy to see how the eggs and by a military power can be hatched into a This interjected judgment was afterward de-

veloped in a speech, which, for sententious wis-dom and solid rense, is, perhaps, the best he ev-er delivered. It is not long, but, that the Roman sword, it is effective from its very shortness. He spoke with the authority of years, but he spoke also with another peculiar authority, for it was he who drew the act of Congress which placed the rebel States under the ban. Positively, ear nestly, and most persuasively he insisted that Congress should not abdicate its control of this question. His conclusion was repeated again and again. It was for Congress, he said, to say when that state of things existed which would entitle the rebel States to perform their functions as integral parts of the Union. It was for Congress to decide this question, and not for the President, except so far as the President unites in an act of Congress by his signature. And he asked, "When will and when ought Congress admit these States as being in their normal condition ?" To which he answers, "It is not enough that they stop their hostility and are repentant. They should present fruits meet for repentance. They should furnish to us by their actions some evidence that the condition of loy alty and obedience is their true condition again, and Congress must pass upon it; otherwise we have no securities. And I insist that the President by making peace with them, if you please, by surceasing military operations does not alt their status until Congress passes upon it." Then again filled with the thought, he exclaim "The great essential thing now to insist upon is that Congress shall do nothing which can in any way create a doubt about our power over the subjeet." And still pleading against executive in-terference, he says, "I believe that when re-establishing the condition of peace with that neo ple, Congress, representing the has power in ending this war as any other war. strange thing if it were not true that this narould close it and make peace by obtaining, if not indemnity for the past at least some security for future peace." This was the last speech of our patriot Senator. It is his last dying legacy to his country. Let all, from President to citi-izen, heed its words. The aspiration so often expressed to day that he had lived to take part in restoration of the rebel States is fulfi He lives in his declared opinions, which are now choed from the tomb

PORCELAIN PICTURES. Persons wishing ret this beautiful style of likeness, colored the most artistic manner, can obtain Styles' Vermont Gallery of Art.

THOSE ALBUMS. Don't fail to look at the display of Protograph Albums in the Styles' Vermont Gallery of Art.

Capt and Brevet Major Ogden Read, son Recorder Read, arrived home Friday, having been honorably mustered out of the service, with his regiment, the 39th colored Infantry. This was a three years regiment, and the men were generally anxious to be mustered out. Capt Read has been on duty recently at Fort Caswell, and still later as Judge Advocate of a Court Martial, at

Wilmington, N. C. Hon, F. E. Woodbridge, M. C., was own last week, in attendance on the Burton and Clark Arbitration.

Rev. J. D. Kingsbury, lately of Wincosi. has received a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the 1st Congregational Church of Bradford, Mass., with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars.

It is reported that that a person answerng the description of Mr. Hubbell, the missing cashier of the Missisquoi Bank, was een in Toledo, Ohio, on Saturday last.

SERVES NABBED .- A dispatch from Montmery, Ala., of the 16th inst., states that aphael J. Semmes, late commander of the pirate steamer Alabama, was arrested on the previous evening and forwarded immediately toward Washington.

covers solt at shore | sand disease in threshold

On two occasions in this Chamber he strove for the right very bravely, so that his position was historic. One of these was many years ago, shortly after he came into the Senate. The other was only last year. The historian and the biographer will describe these scenes. One of them is the fit subject of art

The earliest of these occasions was when, under the influence of the President of that day, backed by Jefferson Davis in the Cabinet, an illegal government was set up in a distant Territory, which, in defiance of the people there, proceeded to institute an infamous Black Code borrowed from slavery. The President countenanced the illegal government and smiled upon the Black Code. The representatives of slavery in both Houses of Congress, with their northern allies, indifferent to human rights and greedy only of political power, sustained the President care of the new States. While he scrupe which he deemed extravagant, yet he may have been considered a very liberal man to us, and I could mention many works of western improve-ment that stand out as monuments of his justice

and foresight.

Judge Collamer was an economical man, and carefully investigated every claim that was brought before Congress, and those of his fel-low-members who had not examined them never had any fears in following him if he only assur-ed them that he had carefully examined the matter. He lookes as I do upon economy, as one of the best safeguards of our Government, and as one of the essential requisites of a statesman. He thought that no man should be more liberal of the public money than he was of his own. He viewed commay in public affairs as nothing more nor less than strict honesty. The cheap, and honest, and he will stand equal to,

the said in this respect, of the purest men who have ever adorned the national Post Office. As to his ability I have only to quote my own As to his ability I have only to quable of pro-case to show what effect he was capable of pro-That not the views that I now have with reference to the reconstruction of the States. I had a conversation with one of the ablest men in this country upon that subject and I might add, with a gentleman now occupying what I consider the highest position in this Republic. His views and mine at parting did not exactly coincide. His last words were, "I would like to have you read the late speech of Senator Collamer, if you have not done so." As I had not, he took particular pains to send to his own library and got for me the only copy he had, which he prized very highly, and trusted to his good fortune to get another. To that speech I owe the convictions which have distanted the good fortune to get another. To that speech I owe the convictions which have dictated the notes which I have east upon this floor. That speech convinced me, and I know no other way for a public man to vote than in accordance with his convictions, leaving the consequences, not to the dictation of selfish organizers of political parties, but to that Creator to man is as much responsible for his official

as for his private acts.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. Raymoud] has told us that Judge Collamer was conservative. Until those words, I had not made up my mind to address the House on this occasion. I deemed it my duty then to define Judge Collamer's conservatism. He was for preserving his Government, and he was for destroying everything that stood in the way of commending that Government to the protection and blessing of divine Providence. He was a conservative of the right and a radical destructive of the wrong. The gentleman from New York might have said of him that he was a radical conservative. He knew no expediency, he knew no policy, as against the equality of all mankind before the law; and that is the sense in which an immense majority of this House

can be called conservative The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Grider] ligion was of that kind which made him be-ve and carry into actual practice the belief hat men should be as equal before the bar of his country as they were before the bar of God.
Judge Collamer met the black man on earth as knew he would meet him in heaven

THIRTY NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION. House-Resolutions were introduced against rong the States of surplus arms; to ask the esident why Jeff Davis has not been tried; about elective franchise as a special feature of State rights, (tabled;) calling for information Mexican relations; that District Court Clerks shall not be relatives of the Judges; asking about obstructions to free transit the more; to extend the eath of allegiance to all persons elected or appointed under United States laws, (adopted;) asking for detail of the number of soldiers from each State; for a general harbor improvement bill; to observe the obse-quies or memory of the late President, (Senate bill concurred in;) appropriating \$25,000 to Mrs Lincoln; a bill extending suffrage in the District of Columbia; concurring with the Sec-retary of the Treasury in his views on currency restriction; about registry of American vessels conveyed to Bratish owners; against polygamy. The session was closed by a long speech from Mr Stevens of Penn., on the question of recon-

struction, taking the ground that the late rebel States are not in the Union and must come in as WASHINGTON, Dec. 19. Say are Bills were introduced for the defence the Northeastern frontier; to authorize the establishment of a branch of the free imen's bu reau in each of the former Slave States. The President's message on reconstruction was read and was compared by Senator Sumner to Pierce's white-washing message on Kansas.

Messrs. Cowan and Doolittle defended the

House-Certificates of election of members rom Louisiana and one from Virginia were referred to the committee of fifteen.

The election committee were directed to inquire nto the right of Mr Harris of Maryland, to s seat as a member.

The bill to regulate railroad tra etween the States, known as the New York and

Washington Air Line bill, was passed, after s The joint resolution to amend the Constitution

so as to prohibit the assumption or payment of rebel debts by any State, was adopted. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.

House-A resolution that Jeff Davis should be ried and punished for treason, and for inhumanity to starved prisoners, was ordered to be printed. Mr Stevens presented the petition of Judge Warmouth asking to be admitted to the House

as a delegate from the territory of Louisians, and purporting to be signed by 19,000 voters. A resolution calling on Gen. Howard for information concerning the restoration to rebel own-ers of lands assigned to the freedmen, and by what authority the property once vested in the United States under confiscation, was thus taken from the United States and bestowed en conquered enemies, was abopted. "PRETTY WAITER GIRL CHURCH."-In the

ench Episcopal Church (De l'Esprit) in wenty-second street, New York, the contributions of the members are collected by young ladies, in accordance with a custom which exists in France. A portion of the ongregation has taken exception to the proceeding and threaten to cause considers freely denounced for permitting what, in this country, is certainly an innovation; and some people more witty than reverential, have gone so far as to call the edifice the "Pretty Waiter Girl Church."

A Lucin Casep. - A sect in Berlin, Prus ia called "Cogitants," have for a motto : "Our knowledge is our faith; our dignity is our morality; our worship is lite, an religion is—our secret." A tew of their doctrines and practices are

as follows "Neither theft nor fraud can be punished with imprisonment. Women are to have a part in the church government. Only the lower part of the coffin should be buried in

Bright m a result specify tails: